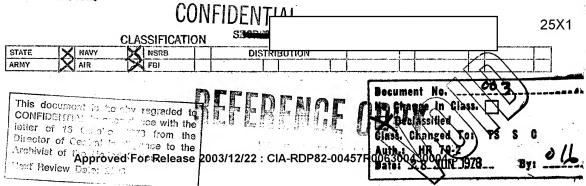
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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

- 1. Metalimex is the Czech corporation entrusted with the function of procuring metals from abroad. Manager Vaclav Axler and his deputy, Ing. Frantisek Nemec, are held responsible for making metal purchases, and they are reported to be close to arrest because the import plan has not been fulfilled.
- 2. Metalimox has purchased 4,000 tons of copper through a Swiss firm. It is also trying to buy copper from Belgium and Holland and is prepared to pay any price for it. Belgium is becoming the main supplier of non-ferrous and precious retals to the satellite countries. During 1950, it delivered 3,600 tons of copper to Czechoslovakia. At the present time Belgium is maintaining strict control of import and export transactions, and illegal exports are almost impossible. Every receiver of goods as well as every consumer must be made known.
- 3. At the beginning of October 1950, Ferromet, the Czech firm dealing in the trade of metallurgical and steel products, attempted to procure from Belgium one hundred tons of a special alloy of 90/10 copper and tin, which was to be used in the manufacture of special bearing cases for jet planes. This special alloy had been produced by the firm Karbobronz, Vienna, before the war. However, Ferromet did not succeed in obtaining this alloy from Belgium.
- 4. Metalimex is trying to purchase tin through a compensation deal for 20,000 tons of wheat.
- 5. There is a great shortage of zinc in Czechoslovakia because Poland is not abiding by the Polish-Czech trade agreement. Poland is not delivering the agreed quantity of zinc but is selling it to the West for dollars. This situation is a reflection of the world-wide shortage of zinc. At the end of September 1950, Belgium sold zinc even to Japan which itself was an important supplier of zinc before the war.
- 6. At the beginning of October 1950, Metalimex was purchasing five carloads of nickel anodes from Belgium. According to a Czech-USSR trade agreement, the USSR was to supply Czechoslovakia with 1,500 tons of nickel yearly, which would completely meet the needs of Czech industry. If Metalimex is attempting to purchase nickel elsewhere, it indicates that either the Soviet nickel is of inferior quality or that the USSR is not delivering the agreed amount of nickel.



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- 7. In April 1950, Spain shipped 25,000 bottles of quicksilver to Czechoslovakia, but only 1,000 bottles arrived there. The remainder was held up in Western Germany.
- 8. Among the metals that Czechoslovakia is especially seeking are lead, columbium, molybdenum, and cobalt.

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